

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

Our Legislature.

The Legislature of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on to-morrow, being the 15th of August.

A good many people, among others our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, seem to think that the only business before the Legislature will be the election of two Senators. From this view of the case we wholly dissent. The Legislature, if it goes right to work in a proper spirit, can do much for the good of the State, and for the honor of the State, at home and abroad;—by abroad, we mean beyond her own limits.

Granted that, as the Democrats say, the election of Senators might have been postponed for the sake of economy, how long, we ask, could it have been postponed, without depriving North Carolina of her due representation in one of the legislative bodies of the Confederacy? Not certainly until the meeting of the next General Assembly, in 1862. So, even for that purpose, the Legislature would have to meet before its regular session of 1862.

Further, by a failure to meet this year, the districting of the State would have to be neglected, and members could not be chosen to the Confederate House of Representatives in accordance with law. That would be bad economy, we think.

And it will be remembered that the Convention passed an ordinance for the transfer of the naval and military establishments of the State to the Confederacy to go into effect before the twentieth of August, at which time all volunteer companies and regiments were to be mustered out or disbanded, or dismissed from the service of the State; the Legislature to meet on the fifteenth, being empowered, however, to take such action in reference to this matter as might seem to be required.

Any such action cannot be postponed, not even for the sake of economy. The margin of time allowed is very small under any circumstances. If anything is to be done in this matter it must be done at once, and it seems something should be done. The time is rapidly approaching when climate will no longer interpose its terrors for our protection. The States or districts of country in the Southern Atlantic or the Gulf, that would be safe must be prepared, while sustaining the Confederate Government, also to co-operate with it.

The attention of the government at Richmond must necessarily be taken up mainly with the great strategic lines, and be unable to provide for those minor points, which, although not materially affecting the results of the war, might yet be the scenes of untold misery, outrage and loss.

To guard such points, especially against sudden attack, there must be an efficient local force kept organized, though not necessarily in the field, and the State must, as far as her means will admit, co-operate with her citizens in this good work. This South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have been attending to, and are still attending to. We need not say that the middle or latter half of August is none too early to commence arrangements which ought to be perfected by the first of October.

The Legislature in May last authorized the issue by the treasury of an amount in small bills, none of which have yet been issued, while in the meantime the State is flooded by similar issues from other States. The Legislature also made provision for the payment of troops. There are companies that have been in the service of the State for months, and are now in the service of the Confederacy in Virginia and have yet to see the first cent of pay. The authorities at Raleigh refer say that they have nothing to do with fulfilling the separate contracts of North Carolina. Meanwhile how fare the troops? We know of companies who served under the call of the Governor, affirmed by the action of the Legislature, for months at the forts and elsewhere, and who are now in Virginia either as Volunteer or State Troops, who are exactly in this position. These worthy citizens must no longer be bandied about on the circumference principle. The people demand that this thing should be seen to, and no bungling evasion will do. If Mr. Treasurer Curtis cannot sign treasury notes, let the Legislature provide an Assistant or Assistant as the Confederate Congress has done by law for its signing officer. If the paymaster cannot audit and attend to the claims of these suffering men, then let him too be enabled to have it done. In fact, let the impediment or impediments be removed, wherever existing. In this matter the position of the officers is frequently even more embarrassing than that of the men. The latter do get rations, at least. The former do not, their pay being in all allowances, so that, getting no pay they have had to work for nothing and find themselves. We are speaking now of what we do know, and we think that our cotemporaries will admit that this is more important than arranging and deciding upon the claims of professional office seekers and managing politicians.

But we question if we have gone through with half the urgent matters demanding the early attention of the Legislature. We honestly believe that there is little disposition to act oppressively among the creditor portion of the people of this State, as among those of any other State, and that this disposition to resort to summary measures is the rule and not the exception. Even admitting this however, it must be conceded that laws are made to restrain, not those who need no restraint, but to restrain those who do need to be restrained. We have talked with many gentlemen of observation, practically acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people in the different sections of this State, and they say that, unless something is done, there will be wide-spread loss, suffering, dissatisfaction and disaffection. Such a State Law as that of the session of May last is not looked for or desired even by debtors, nor ought any stay law to be passed that would deprive the creditor of the existing security for his claim, or require him to lie out of his money without interest. All that the honest debtor requires or asks for, can be done without violating any obligation. At least we think so, and we know that our opinion is shared by good practical lawyers with whom we have talked.

For ourselves in Wilmington, we have twice begged for some legislation adequate to meet the emergency of the occasion, and to guard ourselves and our interests against the constant going and coming of suspected persons, or, indeed, of any persons to and from the enemy's country; for such passage in itself, while open war is raging, and, by the laws of nations all trade and intercourse between belligerents is interdicted, is of itself suspicious. The Convention did nothing with this matter. They ignored it as they had done the Stay Law, which they said would not hold water, while they admitted that some stay law was necessary, and could be framed so as to stand. The Convention also passed over, because afraid to touch, the question of stopping payment of the interest on the State debt held by the enemy.

The question of an embargo is one that will fairly come before the Legislature, as well as the Confederate Congress, as also the matter of transfers of vessels and changes of their nationality made in the ports of the Confederacy by the agents of foreign governments who are simply accredited to Lincoln's government while their governments refuse to recognise the authority of that upon whose soil their agents exercise consular powers. There ought to be some proper understanding about these things. The majority of the gentlemen exercising these functions, are, no doubt, clever, worthy gentlemen, for whom personally every feeling of kind-

ness and respect is entertained, but the question is not one of their personal relations, but is one affecting their official standing towards this Confederacy.

But we forbear. We might go on for a considerable space, showing cause why the Legislature ought to meet now, and no later, and we do trust that a majority of the members will recognise the responsibility of the position in which they are placed, and meet it promptly and at once, as becomes the law-makers for a free people in a great crisis of their destiny.

As for the Senators, we had almost forgotten them. We want to make ourselves partisans of no particular man or men—no followers and no subjects of mere political or military dictation.—Daily Journal, 14th.

WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED, that the present government of the Confederacy, in all its details and departments, is merely temporary and provisional. The permanent Constitution, and the permanent government organized under that Constitution, will not take effect before next February, although already approved by all the Confederate States.

One provision of the Confederate Constitution has reference to the tenure of office, namely, making all minor offices virtually for life, or during good behavior, since removals must be made for cause and such cause if demanded must be submitted to the Senate.

Now, what we wish to know is this, namely: Are the officers of this provisional Government to be necessarily the officers of the permanent Government? or are they not necessarily provisional like those who appointed them? Decidedly the latter. In fact it seems to us that no official tenure held under the appointment of a member or department of the present provisional government can have a longer duration than that of the appointing power. The creature cannot surpass the creator.

We do not call attention to this matter because of any ungratified thirst for office on our part, or on the part of any of our friends. Personally, we have not even thought of office. Neither do we wish to make any particular objections against those who have sought and obtained such things—not in a general way. For what the State Journal calls the "profession," we have not the very highest respect, it is true, but a man may hold office and be a good citizen man after all, in spite of it. Our main suggestion, however is this:—Naturally in getting up a new Government there must be a good deal of the machinery to be organized and provided in each department and bureau, and thus a mere routine knowledge becomes valuable and almost indispensable. This knowledge existed mainly among those who had held the same positions under the Government at Washington, and thus, almost as a matter of immediate necessity, a number of Washington clerical hacks and an amount of Washington back stair influences have found their way to Richmond, even more than they did to Montgomery, because now they cannot longer get employment at Washington, and because further they are now more willing to condescend to extend "recognition" to the Confederate Government by giving it the advantage of their sublime services. Now in these people, as a general thing, we have little confidence.—They go after the flesh-pots. They are too familiar with the corruptions of Washington official life to be altogether free from taint; and besides, their fidelity is not so inexorably fixed as to be wholly above temptation. We don't want these people to be considered as quartered upon the Confederacy for life. Let us have an interim, at least, so that some discrimination may be made.

Again, about the different Navy Yards, especially Norfolk and Portsmouth, circumstances may compel the employment of men who cannot be trusted to any great extent. Nearly every word we receive from either side of the Elizabeth River, narrates instances going to show this, and indeed we hear from private sources that nearly all the staff and more than half of the workmen down there are of more than doubtful loyalty. The Portsmouth Transcript of the 10th says:—"A gentleman of responsibility, assured us this morning that a naval officer not long since declared 'That if the yankies come here, I hope they will kill half the men in the Navy Yard. For myself, I have no interest here, and would leave by railroad.' Our informant says that the officer who uttered this sentiment is on duty here. What does Mr. Secretary Mallory think of this? The same Transcript tells about the arrest of a man named Purdy, a gun-carriage maker, for using language of the most respectable and incendiary character. Now, with all respect to the good and true men of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and there are many such, it is evident that the hangers on about the Navy Yard are and have been Northern men, not merely in the accident of birth, but in all their feelings and associations—that such are the men who have crowded to obtain all the situations and appointments under that department of the Confederate government, and that perhaps necessity compelled the authorities to take them, but surely they ought not to be quartered too hastily for life on the Southern people.

By the staff we mean the master-workmen—the bosses. We make these suggestions for what they may be worth. We believe them to be correct, and the matter therein noticed worthy of attention.

IT IS SAID that a Mr. B. H. Smith, said to be a member of the Confederate Congress from Alabama, has been arrested in New York, and will be held as a hostage for the safe return of Mr. Ely, the Federal congressman now in Richmond.

OF COURSE this Alabama Smith is not the North Carolina Smith. But what was he doing in New York?

WALTER NORRIS, son of the late ex-Senator Norris of New Hampshire, was killed at Bull Run fighting on the side of the South. He was a member of the Beauregard Rifles.

COL. CAMERON, for the recovery of whose remains Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, is making so many crooked exertions, used to reside in Portsmouth, Va.—The Daily Transcript says "The deceased will be remembered by our people as a brother of Simon, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and for a number of years resident of Portsmouth, in connection with operating the Gosport Iron Works." He went to the war however, in the service of the identical party we have heard him so roundly condemn as workers of treason, and was "entirely killed."

THERE APPEARS to be little reason to question the fact of a good chunk of a fight having taken place on the first instant, some little distance above Georgetown on the Potomac. That much seems to be confirmed.

IF THE Charlotte Bulletin does not like the free expression of our opinions, or the mode in which that expression is made, it can let it alone. It is perfectly immaterial to us.

WE SAW YESTERDAY some articles going to exhibit pretty clearly the force with which the conical, expansive ball is propelled from the Knifield rifle.

The ball in question hit a member of the Rifles, attached to the fourth regiment (Colonel Sloan's) South Carolina volunteers, passing through the fleshy, or rather the muscular part of his left arm, above the elbow. It then cut in two a strong steel watch chain, passed through and through a New Testament, broke a tooth brush, doubled up a pencil case, and glancing slightly from its original course, entered a little below the left nipple, but owing to the deflection occasioned by its glancing from the pencil case, it did not penetrate the cavity of the chest, but seems to have travelled round among the muscular tissues, and finally came out on the right side. The wounded soldier, who are happy to say, is recovering, and in fact is out of danger.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

RECOGNITION.—It is a sad and the greatest difficulty that the blood and thunder politicians of the North can keep their people up to the scratch as against the South. The whole population of that section appears to have gone almost crazy after the capture of Fort Sumter, and great stress was laid upon the instant to the flag, and so forth. Well, that kept up pretty well and for a tolerably long while, but at last it began to flag. The cry made about protecting the capital and repelling aggression, was also found to fail of its effect, since everybody knew it to be false and hypocritical. Then came the demand for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money to crush this rebellion at a blow, and the Northern people thought there might be something in that, and they watched with patient but excited interest the pompous parade of the "Grand Army," which took three days to go from Alexandria to Bull's Run, but which got back in about three hours, having dispensed with baggage and other encumbrances on its return.

The New York Herald and other papers talk now about "the second uprising of the North." That is all stuff. There is no such second uprising, nor is there likely to be. The people of the North, the rabid Abolitionists and such like excepted, are no cowards, nor are they fools. They find that they have been deceived. They see that they are called upon to give their blood and treasure, and for what? Why just nothing. If they could do that Chase and the rest want done.—If they could ruin the South—subjugate it, prostrate it, free the slaves, cut off the cotton and destroy all industry, they know that in doing so, they would only be digging their own graves. Almost the only hope of Lincoln's getting an army together is founded upon the West and Northwest, and upon some of the foreign elements in the Atlantic cities.

The unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 threw upon our shores a class of emigration from continental Europe, dangerous in the extreme. Some brave soldiers and patriots there were, but the Red Republicans of Germany, represented by infamous infidels like Carl Schurz, or Italy, under the influence of Mazzini, or of France, under whatever leaders, could be but dangerous. Such men as these the staid, sober, industrious and worthy German farmers of the Northwest might reasonably be supposed to have had little affinity, and yet, strangely enough, too many of them did yield to the current, and were carried away by artful sophistries of designing men, who appealed to them in the name of liberty, and worked upon their recollections of the Fatherland.

It is upon the professional soldiers and "philosophers," God save the mark! and upon their dupes, together with the floating, hand to mouth population of the cities, whether of native or foreign birth, that the chiefs of the Northern army must chiefly depend to recruit their ranks, and these resources must soon fail, if the source of payment fail, for none of these can move without pay. The professional soldiers and philosophers go for pay. The rank and file cannot go without it, however willing.

The recognition of the Southern States by European nations would still further open the eyes of the monied classes at the North—the reflecting men of all classes. It would render it impossible for the Lincoln government to raise men or money, and it would thus tend to enforce a peaceful policy, from the impossibility of carrying on any other. A prompt recognition by England and France would render futile Mr. August Belmont's mission to Europe to borrow one hundred millions for Lincoln. He could not get it. Manassas has done much. Another decided victory will do more.—We say decided—no decisive—for it is next to impossible to make any action in the field decisive without a large force of cavalry.

The news of the battle of Manassas left in the Cunard Steamship from Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th of July, and probably reached Liverpool in about 11 days, or say on the 5th or 6th instant. We may look to hear of the effect produced by the news, somewhere about the close of next week. We hardly think that the tone of the European mails will be exhilarating to either Scott or Lincoln.

HOW THEY DO TALK.—The New York Herald waxes richer day by day. So do other "Metropolitan" organs. The Herald of the 30th of July, had worked up Beauregard's force at Manassas to "over one hundred thousand strong, admirably posted behind numerous batteries of powerful rifled artillery." It also says that besides this force of over one hundred thousand men at Manassas, there were, "additional rebel forces, amounting to eighty thousand men between Washington and Richmond." What a pity Beauregard did not know that! What an awful pity that the rolls of the war department did not show it. If they had shown it, then good bye, Scott, Lincoln & Co. They would not have stopped in Washington city a day, nor probably brought up short of the Falls of Niagara.

IT SEEMS that the reverend and holy men, who from the "Evangelical" pulpits of New York, have been busy every Sunday for months past by preaching war, are busy in denouncing the same pulpits those who, on Sunday, July 21st, tried to act out the lessons which these pulpits politicians had been teaching for so many Sundays past. Dr. Hague, and Dr. Pierce, and Dr. Ting, were all down upon the Sunday warriors. We think these Sunday preachers of war are far worse than those they denounce, and much more apt to receive their reward in a warm corner of a place that shall be nameless. We trust they may fulfil their "manifest destiny."

The recruiting at the North goes on slowly. The Herald is urging the offer of a large bounty, in order to induce the three months volunteers to re-enlist, and is cursing certain politicians, whom it accuses of persuading them not to re-enlist. Wall street, too, comes in for its share of obloquy. The bankers are stigmatized for "Want of Backbone," because they feel that the Manassas fight has decidedly altered the position of affairs, and because, seeing this, they yield to the logic of events, and would rather see peace than war, and are backward in showing their money into the treasury of Chase, Cameron, Lincoln, Scott & Company, to be recklessly and hopelessly squandered to attain an object which common sense shows to be unattainable.

There are of course the usual sneers, we cannot say "his" at "Massa Greely" and "Hon. Jefferson Brick." Raymond being the original of Jefferson Brick in one of Dickens' books.

THE REASON for the Federal troops burning Hampton was that they were scared. Somebody told them the evening before that Magruder was coming down like a wolf on the fold of the pet lambs. They had a battery to defend the bridge at the creek, but they soon got too nervous to stand at their guns, so they burned the bridge, burned the town, burned their fingers and ran like a Christendom was after them. They never rested to take breath until they got under the guns of Fortress Monroe, and B. F. Butler had shed the light of his beautiful and benign countenance upon them, and in those sweet tones so characteristic of his charming manner had requested to know "What the h—ll was the matter with them?"

When they came to find out, the report about Gen. Magruder was all nonsense. Nobody had been there, but their own evil consciences; but for all they made a bully run of it, if not quite a bull's run.

THE NORTHERN PAPERS talk of drafting to fill up the ranks of the five hundred regiments that Mr. Lincoln is to get, wherewithal to subjugate the South! They may draft men, but they will never get an army of soldiers by such means.

MOVEMENTS AND LOCATIONS.—The last account by telegraph is that Zeigle and Lyon had a fight, and that Zeigle shot Lyon. Lyon won't stay dead. He has been killed several times; some seven or eight times.—The ninth will "fetch" him, if like a cat, he has nine lives, or as they used feloniously to say in the dark ages of the members of a worthy and useful craft, that there was always nine of them rolled up together. We think Lyon is bad off. Eight of his lives have been taken, and he must "cave" the next time.

The Confederates are advancing from Southwest Missouri, from Western Missouri, and from South Eastern Missouri. The Federals have left Lexington which is on the Missouri River, not very far from the Kansas border. McCulloch is advancing from the Southwest through Springfield, and Confederate troops are at New Madrid, which is in the South-east part of the State, on the Mississippi River, where Tennessee and Kentucky both corner. They are also at Cape Girardeau, which is on the Mississippi forty-five miles above Cairo.

ON YESTERDAY EVENING, about 7 o'clock, a difficulty occurred opposite the Farmers' House, on North Water street, between several persons, during which a pistol was fired three times, and a gun twice. A warrant was procured, and Sheriff Vann arrested Wm. J. Burnett, Richard Bectol and James F. Buler, when a preliminary examination was had before James Alderman, Esq., who placed them under \$100 bail each for their appearance at a further trial.

This morning a special Court, composed of P. W. Fanning, A. H. VanBokkelen and James Alderman, Esqrs., was held, when Messrs. Burnett, Bectol and Buler appeared for trial. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom gave in about the same testimony. John Shannon testified in substance, that he was walking past Burnett and Bectol, when they accosted him, and some words passed between them; that he kept on and when 8 or 10 paces from them retreating, Burnett fired at him twice but missed him, Bectol urging him to fire. After being fired at twice, some person near him fired a gun at Burnett which struck B. in the leg, but he did not see who it was.

A. Norcum states that when he saw them Burnett and Bectol were abusing Shannon, and daring him to stand—the latter urging the former to give him the pistol; that Shannon stopped and Burnett shot twice at him, but did not hit him. Shannon then retreated, and a gun was fired, but he could not recognise the party firing as he had his back towards him. That after the shooting Buler had the gun in his hand.

The above is about the substance of the testimony given by the different witnesses. After a full hearing the Court required bonds of \$200 each for Burnett and Bectol, and \$100 for Buler, for their appearance at September Court.

F. D. Poisson, Esq., appeared for the State, Julius W. Wright, Esq., for Mr. Buler, and Thos. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., for Messrs. Burnett and Bectol.

Two or three parties were struck by the shot. Burnett received the most damage, but he is not seriously hurt.—Daily Journal, 14th inst.

THE NEWS.—PRINCE NAPOLEON has not gone to Richmond, having returned to Washington from Manassas.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Confederate Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th of August, being Monday next, and to re-assemble on the third Monday in November.

There are eleven States in the Confederacy. Of the aggregate white population of these States, North Carolina contains six-ninths, therefore her quota, in case an army of 400,000 men is called into the field, will be about forty-five thousand. Some counties have already got up companies almost without end, while on the other hand some counties have hardly made a beginning. With two or three companies more, which are now rapidly being got up, New Hanover will have put under arms a force equivalent to two regiments, and it is to be regretted that the idea of having them so arranged was not earlier taken up. I would have been a feather in the cap of the old colony, which we think she has well earned the right to wear, and it would also have excited a spirit of emulation among the other counties of the State.

The Tampa (Fla.) Pensular, of the 31st instant, says that it has received information through Messrs. D. Archer and H. McLeod, who arrived there that week, to the effect that the Confederate steamer Sumter had sunk the Federal war steamers Crusader, Mohawk and Wyandotte, and that among the prisoners taken is the infamous Captain Craven, of the Crusader.—The Lincolnites on the Gulf are unhappy.

Among the list of Southern men who are prisoners at Washington City, we see the name of but one North Carolinian—W. Barrow, of the sixth North Carolina Regiment (Fisher's).

THE BOSTON COURIER, a leading and able publication, makes an appeal for extraordinary aid to save it from going under.

THE NEW YORK papers now say that nearly all the Confederate troops in Virginia, East of the mountains were concentrated at Manassas on the 21st, being withdrawn for that purpose from Norfolk, Yorktown and from the reserve force at Richmond.

This is, of course, stuff. If it had been true, what a chance for the vast Federal forces at Fortress Monroe and Newport News to make themselves felt against points so weakly defended as they say Norfolk and Yorktown must have been after the withdrawal of the largest portion of the regiments stationed there.

A RICHMOND PAPER, the Enquirer, we think, reports that Prince Napoleon last week visited Manassas and was shown over the battle-field by one of General Beauregard's aides. He died or was to have died with General Beauregard and remained over night at headquarters.

This, if true, seems to indicate something. But perhaps we shall know more after a while. The Prince is too old a diplomatist to commit himself prematurely.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—Missed four days in succession—re-appeared twice—missed again twice.—This is a great privation, which we can't well submit to without grumbling.—Raleigh State Journal 10th inst.

Can't help it. It has not been our fault in a single instance. Wish you would grumble long enough and loud enough to find whose fault it is. We have given it up.

STARTLING IF TRUE.—We are credibly informed, and it is currently reported on the streets, that a citizen of North-Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard on several occasions, to utter sentiments hostile to the cause of the South, and friendly towards the Rump Government of Lincoln. In language becoming the subject of general remark in the camp, he was admonished, as is supposed, by some friend or friends that his indiscretions might lead him into trouble, and he disappeared. The fact coming to the Colonel's ear, he detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk and arrest and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner, but on reaching Norfolk, he was again missing. He was admonished in a manner had requested to know "What the h—ll was the matter with them?"

When they came to find out, the report about Gen. Magruder was all nonsense. Nobody had been there, but their own evil consciences; but for all they made a bully run of it, if not quite a bull's run.

THE NORTHERN PAPERS talk of drafting to fill up the ranks of the five hundred regiments that Mr. Lincoln is to get, wherewithal to subjugate the South! They may draft men, but they will never get an army of soldiers by such means.

Bringing the traitor to justice by all means. He should never be allowed to show his face again, at least in our public Halls to make laws for Southerners.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

Evolution of Feet Sumter's Secret History.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Headquarters, Aug. 3d, 1861.

I have every reason, from information received by me in the most confidential manner, (and I am sure you will believe me) to believe that the following article was submitted to the President of the United States, and that it was adopted, in conformity with its general views, was to be issued; and that a change in the decision of the Cabinet was made on the night, when exactly the contrary course was adopted. It is asserted in this article, (which, in all probability, is a proof-sheet from a confidential New York paper,) that if the President had been advised by the Secretary of War, that a war of extermination against the South, he had only to resolve to do so, and that it was well known would have to be used as fuel, to be thrown in to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northern people into a united war, which would give the abolition leaders absolute control over the government and country. What would have been the result of this course? When it is known that the President of the United States and his Cabinet did so, and with a view expressly to carry out this policy, I exclaim, "What a noble sacrifice!"

Major Anderson's noble sacrifice, and of course, if the object of that Administration was to bring the war to the hands of the abolitionists, as the article charges, then Major Anderson must have been a party to the treason; and if he informed the new President, on the fourth of March, that he would not hold the Fort, then he acted out his part fully in aiding to place Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet exactly where they were, and to compel the Northern people to do so, and to place the garrison as victims, to be slaughtered on the unholy altar of blind fanaticism, and mad ambition.

I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamont, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. Lamont) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact, that Mr. Fort of the U. S. Navy, after obtaining permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a former gallant associate in the navy, to visit Major Anderson for pacific purposes, planned the present attack upon the fort, and intended to place the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme, and that Fox's editorial charge, that he got up, in connection with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when, in fact, according to the article published, he was a traitor, and decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby secure the rule of the country, and the deliverance of the nation, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of the country, and secure the rule of a mad and profligate government.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.

The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and most infamous motives that have ever actuated the rulers of a civilized people. In the days of the French revolution, when history shows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionary leaders, and that the blood of the innocent was shed, in order to exterminate one party and rule in its place, the rulers of the United States, in the person of Mr. Lincoln, have done this.